McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 13. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1918. PRICE TWO CENTS

Campbell's Clothing

Speaking of Thrift

It is the duty of every man to save as much as possible during these days of increasing prices.

But he should not buy cheaply constructed clothing.

Campbell's Clothing

Is the true clothing of thrift —built of honest materials with an honest workmanship

WM. McLAUGHLIN
Registered
21 McGill College Ave.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS
Mondays
Fridays
and
Saturdays

Suits or Overcoats
Ready-for-Service
or
Made to Measure

Lectures will be resumed Monday

McGill, after being closed for six weeks owing to influenza epidemic, will reopen Monday.

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.

Albert J. Brown, K.C. — E. Stuart McDougall — Walter R. L. Shanks
Robt. C. McMichael, K.C. — Gerald A. Goughlin — Daniel P. Gillmor
Rennie O. McMurtry — Geo.H. Montgomery,K.C. — Frank B. Common
Warwick F. Chipman, K.C.

Dominion Express Building - - - - MONTREAL
Cable Address: "Jonhall"

ATWATER, SURVEYER & BOND

Albert W. Atwater, K.C. — Consulting Counsel for the city of Montreal.
E. Fabre Surveyer, K.C. — William L. Bond, K.C. — Lucien Beauregard

Guardian Building, St. James Street - - - MONTREAL
Cable Address: "Leges" Tel. Main 3380

GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & PRUD'HOMME
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, Etc.

Victor Geoffrion, K.C. — Aime Geoffrion, K.C., — J. Alex. Prud'homme, L.L.L.

97 ST. James Street - - - - - MONTREAL
Phone Main 10. Cable Address: "Geoffrion." Western Union Code

The Royal Bank of Canada
INCORPORATED 1869.
Capital Authorized, $25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, $14,000,000.
Reserve Funds, $15,000,000.

BRANCHES IN MONTREAL DISTRICT.
Main (City) Branch—147 St. James St.

Amherst and Ontario Branch.
Amherst and St. Catherine.
Atwater Avenue.
Beaubien St.—Cor. St. Lawrence Blvd.
Beaver Hall.—Cor. Dorchester.
Bonaventure Branch.
Bonsecours Market Branch.
Cote St. Paul Branch.
Laurier Ave.—Cor. Park Ave.
Papineau Ave.—Cor. Mt. Royal.
Place d'Armes Branch.
St. Catherine and Bleury.
St. Denis and St. Catherine.
St. Matthew St. Branch.
Seigneurs St.—Cor. Notre Dame West.
Sherbrooke and Addington.
Sherbrooke and Bleury.
Sherbrooke and Draper.
Stanley St.—Cor. St. Catherine West.
Van Horne Ave.—Cor. Hutchison Street.
Westmount. — Greene Ave., Cor. St. Catherine W.
Westmount—Victoria Ave., Cor. Sherbrooke St.

MONTREAL WEST. ST. LAMBERT. LONGUEUIL.
Savings department at all Branches

INVEST IN GOOD CLOTHES

Good clothes pay, for good clothes create favorable impressions; and the feeling of being well dressed brings that personal confidence, which eventually leads to success.

FIT-REFORM
Faultless Garments

dress their wearers in the latest refined styles, and give that up-to-the-minute tailored appearance.
Value, style, fit and finish are in Fit-Reform clothes. Examine the new models.

Fit-Reform
ROBERT ROBERTSON
444 St. Catherine St., West

STUDENTS BACK AFTER HOLIDAY OF SIX WEEKS

Most of Students Are Already on Hand.

WORKED ON EPIDEMIC.

Everyone Happy at Prospect of Resumption of Activities.

After an enforced rest of six weeks, students are now beginning to return to the college for the opening of lectures on Monday morning. The greater part of the students have had to spend their time idling, as until the day college closed no one had any idea of what was going to happen. Uncertainty as to when the college was going to open kept students who lived a long distance away from going home; these students are joyous at the news of opening, as they were forced to spend the greater part of their time in roaming about the city.

The medical students were kept quite busy throughout the epidemic. Fourth and fifth year medical men had to take the places of doctors, a great number of whom were victims of the influenza. The students of the first, second and third years were nearly all engaged either in the hospitals or in doing work for the emergency bureau; many of those in uniform received orders from headquarters to report for duty and were sent to the military hospitals.

Notices had been sent to all the students that the college would be open on Monday, Nov. 11, but the college authorities were overruled by the Provincial Board of Health. Unfortunately, many of the students were not informed of the change, and as a result, many out-of-town students spent the past week about the university.

Now that the war is over, students are looking for a renewal of college activities on a large scale and little groups can be heard discussing plans all about the campus. The outlook is made more hopeful by the fact that a large party of students have returned from the front to take up their medical studies again, many of whom had been in France since 1914. With the advantage of their experience and knowledge of the pre-war activities, student life ought to progress as never since the beginning of the war.

WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE?

What difference does it make?

Sooner or later this reiterated question threatens to discourage our efforts as legal members of the Food Administration.

What difference does it make?

The words taunt us as we rise half an hour earlier to make corn bread for breakfast instead of having the toast we used to have. They hum through our brains as we mechanically cut the fat off the day's order of meat and save it to render for cooking and use in place of butter. They whisper insidiously in our ears as we take the time to look up the recipe of the meat substitute dish we saw in the paper and make it for dinner in place of meat. They mock us as we refuse the sugar for our coffee. Such a little—only a teaspoonful. What difference does it make?

Was there ever a more glorious army of womanhood brought together in a common cause than this army fighting to save food and so to save human lives?

And what difference does it make whether you do your share? Whether you save the cupful of wheat, the spoonful of fats, the pound of meat, the few ounces of sugar?

"My part is so little," you say, "what difference does it make?"

But how can food be saved in the aggregate without individual saving? And how can you expect your neighbour to save if you yourself are careless in doing your share?

Fall in step then. No one is alone in this work of conserving food.—The Montreal Weekly Witness.

LAST DAY

of

VICTORY CAMPAIGN

Buy a Bond

ATTENTION! JUNIOR YEARS.

The Junior Years of R.V.C. Arts, Science, Medicine and Law must elect their representatives to the Annual Board immediately.

Three representatives each from R. V. C. Arts, Science, and Medicine and two from Law are to be chosen.

A meeting of the Annual Board will be held early next week at a date to be announced later.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM TANK CORPS

Describes Life in Military Training Camp.

NEWS OF McGILL MEN.

J. W. Smith, Formerly of Arts '19, Writes to Daily.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a former classmate from Pte. J. W. Smith, Arts '19, Med. '22, who is at present serving in England with the Tank Battalion raised here last spring. After referring to a number of McGill men who are in the same unit, whose names, owing to lack of space and to the fact that they have been mentioned in a letter printed recently in McGill Daily, we do not think it necessary to repeat, Pte. Smith goes on,—

There are a few Macdonald students with us and probably you will be interested to know their names. They are Smith, Cameron, Peterson and Major. I heard to-day that Center and McClure, those two old sharks, were going back to college this session. Tell them to go easy on life, and be sure and keep two feet on the floor. Erle and I wish we could go back for this term, but as yet don't see our way clear to getting back in time. The next best thing we can hope for is to be back for next year.

Our Toronto friends are still with us and when coming across our company and theirs very nearly came to blows on account of the college yells, and our parody on theirs. Each morning for half an hour we all had to remain on deck, during which time our quarters were inspected, and we amused ourselves answering each other's college yells.

When we landed here on June 21st we went to a segregation camp, where we were about six weeks. Quite a few of the fellows took the mumps, as they were all the rage after landing. I remember when Cross, '19, landed last year he took the measles the day before he was to go on leave. I didn't take anything like that, but one of the fellows in our tent took mumps, and so our fellows were under quarantine for a month, so our leave was put off. We managed to get in after waiting for another three weeks and enjoyed it fine.

At this camp we had squad drill for a month, and had very efficient instructors, who were from the Canadian Corps and had had a course at the Bexhill Training School for Canadian Officers. All the men of the battalion thought well of them, as they had seen service and knew how to treat us as men and not like slaves, as some of the drill-sergeants treat their men.

We had a couple of major and three minor courses. They are,—gunnery, tanks, gas, pigeons and camouflage. The gunnery course lasts over a period of four weeks, in which we took up the Hotchkiss machine gun and the Hotchkiss six-pounder. The machine gun is the most simple made, I think, and it is very light, weighing only twenty-six pounds. It shoots a maximum of six hundred rounds a minute, while one man can shoot about two hundred rounds, but this does not allow for stoppages, which are quite frequent. So if you get off from one hundred to one hundred and fifty you do pretty well. It has a tubular sight and is ranged for six hundred yards, therefore when you are aiming you can sight at six o'clock up to six hundred yards and make a fairly good group at repetition, but when you are shooting automatic, unless you get off your shots two at a time they go so high you will be unable to hit the target after firing about six rounds as you are incapable of holding the aim on account of the angle of trajectory rising each shot.

When this course was over, we went to the ranges for a week, and had practice firing from tanks. This is

(Continued on Page 4.)

Miss M. POOLE

"The McGill Students Bookshop"

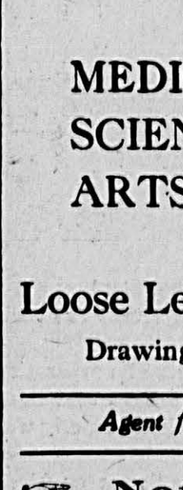
45 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE
(UPPER Corner of Burnside Place)

MEDICAL
SCIENCE
ARTS
TEXT BOOKS

Loose Leaf and other Note Books
Drawing Materials, Fountain Pens, Etc.

Agent for Appletons Medical Publication.

☞ Note The Address ☜
No connection with any other store.



Betty Wales Dresses

The college girl, the business woman, and the home-maker can all be tastefully gowned in BETTY WALES DRESSES at a price that suits a war-time purse.

No matter what your dress needs may be, you will find a BETTY WALES DRESS to suit you.

Sold at this store exclusively—

Fairweathers Limited
ST. CATHERINE ST. (at Peel).
Toronto. MONTREAL. Winnipeg.

DENTIST LAROSE
288 Ste. Catherine St., West
2 doors East of Princess

Meredith, Holden, Hague, Shaughnessy & Heward
Barristers and Solicitors.
Merchants Bank Building.
F. E. Meredith, K.C.; A. R. Holden, K.C.; H. J. Hague, K.C.; Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, C. G. Howard, P. A. Badeaux. C. S. Campbell, K.C., Counsel.

McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

Editorial Department ..... Up. 433
Business Department ..... Up. 433
Advertising Department ..... Main 8150

A. I. Smith, '19, President.
A. S. Noad, '19, Editor-in-Chief.

News Board.
E. S. Mills, '19; J. E. Lloyd, '19; J. L. O'Brien, '20.

Alumni Editor, H. R. Morgan, B.A.

Royal Victoria College Staff.
Editor: Miss M. Young, '19. Assistant Editor: Mis M. D. Mawdsley.
Reporters.
F. Basnar, '19, H. Nichol, '20.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 16, 1918.

THE UNION BILLIARD ROOM.

Once more we must raise our voices in protest against the tendency on the part of some individuals to overlook the fact that there are other people besides themselves in this universe, and that there are certain obligations, observance of which is incumbent upon each of us in the interest of society as a whole. The man who flaunts liberty and democracy as reasons why he should endanger the lives of his fellows is looked after with expediency by our courts of law. There are, unfortunately, certain forms of encroachment upon the rights of society which are none the less objectionable because they are not punishable by law. One who violates the rights of others in such a way as to be amenable to the law is termed a criminal, but there are other rights the violation of which, while it does not constitute crime, should earn for the violator a name utterly incompatible with the term gentleman.

The Union is an undergraduate institution—a democratic institution to which any member of the student body may repair in order to enjoy the companionship of his fellows. No individual or group of individuals enjoys any special privilege with regard to enjoyment of the facilities for pleasure or comfort which the Union affords. These are privileges which are equally open to all By what course of reasoning then do certain individuals arrive at the conclusion that they are entitled to continually encroach upon what are obviously the rights of others?

Without further beating about the bush, we may state the case briefly Within reasonable distance from the Union billiard rooms is a reading room which is at least occasionally occupied. That it is not oftener favoured by the presence of students may possibly be attributed to the fact that at present it is one of the last places to which a person would wish to betake himself with a view to spending a quiet hour.

Certain individuals persist in making themselves public nuisances, and if one may judge from the noise which emanates from the Union billiard rooms, a very fair representation of this class of persons is in continual attendance It is possibly unnecessary to say that there is absolutely no sense in disturbing the whole community merely over a game of billiards, but we would like to say that those who persist in thus encroaching upon the rights of others are earning for themselves very unenviable reputations.

There is a saying that clothes make the man. Without reflecting at all upon the part which clothes play in a gentleman's makeup, we cannot refrain from saying that there are other essentialities.

A CHANGING ATTITUDE.

There is an element of truth in the following editorial, taken from the pages of the "Evening Missourian":

"One of the significant changes that the war has brought to us is the change in attitude towards the things that are really worth while.

"For instance, our attitude about weddings. The separations of the war have made the marriage vow the all-important thing, rather than the frills and furbelows and feasts that formerly went to make up a wedding.

"Strength and health are today valued more than ever. Every man and woman realizes that this is a war of strong minds and strong bodies, and it is their duty to the country as well as to themselves to promote that strength.

"Clothes also are beginning to take their rightful place, as protective coverings for the body, things to be unconscious of, rather than things to attract attention, and things that formerly required long tedious hours to make them. Strained eyes that labored over French embroidery or tired backs that bent over the sewing on countless numbers of beads and yards of lace are out of tune at present.

"And most of all we have come to realize that the trivial interests of life are mere camouflage and that the conviction of eternal life is the big thing that counts. The war is sifting out the real from the artificial, and if we do not sift out those artificial things from our individual lives we will be found wanting in the balance."

LITERATURE AND AFTER THE WAR CONDITIONS

Bright Future in Sight for After-the-War Authors.

Much analysis has been made of the nature and quality of literature which has been produced by and during the great war, but it is even more significant to consider what literature is likely to appear after and as a result of the Titanic struggle. Curiously enough, during the first 10 years after the close of the Civil War, the literature which counted did not deal directly with themes involved in the conflict itself. Emerson, in his "Journal," makes the statement that the Civil War "unrolled a map of the Union and hung it in every man's house." This called attention to sections hitherto unfamiliar; both the North and the South learned much concerning each other. The result was what Bliss Perry calls "the literature of a new release of energy," bearing on what Pattee refers to as an "uprooting of institutions that were centuries old, the changing of the policies of a people, the transforming of the social life of half the country."

All the conditions which obtained after the Civil War, so far as they relate to changed horizons, are now apparent in highly magnified form as the present conflict comes to a close. Instead of a map of the Union hung in every man's house, this war has unrolled a map of the world; instead of introducing one portion of the same country to another, Americans have learned, as they never could have learned otherwise, the nature and spirit of other nationalities; instead of uprooting domestic institutions alone, the war has caused a world-wide Metamorphosis. The characteristics of the different nations have been tested by fire, and the world now has accurate knowledge of the strength and the weakness in each people. The veneer of the Teuton has been scratched and his real self revealed in all its hideous reality. The insincere mask of the Frenchman has vanished, and his sterling worth and tenacity of purpose have become apparent. The assumed smugness of the Briton has disappeared, and his true nobility of character made clear.

Never in the history of the world has the writer been given so true a vision of nations and peoples, never has he had so much dramatic material upon which to draw. Out of the mass of writing which the subjects of the war are bound to provoke, there must come some truly great literature, written, perhaps, by some of those heroic ones themselves who stood guard with the enemy's lines in sight beneath the canopy of stars, and there received the messages which demand expression, and which will give to American literature a quality surpassing all that has gone before.

INDIAN EDUCATION IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

Amazing Growth in Attendance at All Institutions of Learning.

The department of statistics at Calcutta has issued a statement showing the educational progress of India, in statistical form, during the quinquennium ending 1916-17. The statement shows that colleges have increased during the last five years by four per cent. secondary schools by 20 per cent., and primary schools by 15 per cent. The number of scholars has increased 61 per cent. in colleges, 28 per cent. in secondary schools, and 17 per cent. in primary schools. The total number of institutions rose from 189,648 in 1915-16 to 192,735 in 1916-17, the present total of scholars being 7,851,946. Institutions for males in British India in 1916-17 numbered 171,435 and for females 21,320. The number of male scholars last year was 6,621,527 and of females 1,200,419 in a population of more than 244,000,000. The percentage of students to the population is 55.2 per cent., in the case of males, and one per cent. in the case of females. Taking an average of the last five years there were in the primary stage of instruction over 6,000,000 boys, of whom only 11 per cent. go from the lower primary school to the upper. "The figures suggest," remarks the statement, "that 80 out of every 100 pupils in the lower primary stage never go beyond that stage, and receive practically no education."

There was an increase in the number of students in the arts and professional colleges. There were 60 arts, seven oriental and seven professional colleges aided and 23 arts and 10 professional colleges unaided. The number of institutions for females in 1916-17 was 21,320 as against 20,560 in the previous year, and the number of scholars 1,230,419 as against 1,188,140.

The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, on public instruction in India during 1016-17, amounted to 11¼ crores as against 11 crores, 11 lakhs, in the preceding year. Six hundred and fifteen lakhs, or 55 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1916-17 was met from provincial revenues, and from local aid and municipal funds, 319 lakhs or 28 per cent. from fees, and the balance, 196 lakhs or 17 per cent., was provinded by subscriptions, endowments and miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure from public funds exceeded that of the pre-war year by 63 lakhs.

READING MATTER MUST BE CHOSEN WITH CARE

Reader Must Exercise Much Discretion in His Choice of Books.

Valuable as is the habit of reading in itself, perils lurk beneath its attractive surface for those who do not realize the importance of exercising discretion in selection. This refers not to the quality of the books, but to their nature. Control of the appetite is as important in the consumption of books as it is of food, and abuse in either case produces similar results.

Variety is the spice of reading as it is of life. To gorge oneself on an overdose of history, philosophy, or biography is as unstimulating as to devote one's reading time to effervescent fiction. A trained mind selects volumes which in the aggregate prove an incentive to thought and action, even though individual volumes serve only to relax.

The habit of reading wisely is by no means an easy one to acquire, but unless acquired, the mind is likely to become so cloyed with literary sweetmeats or satiated with academic treatises that it revolts indignantly, and for the time at least refuses to respond to the demands which habit places upon it.

The mind of man invents a machine which receives the grain in the sheaf, and automatically separates the kernels from the chaff Right reading, established as a habit, performs the same function, and preserves us from the perils to which books expose us. By constant drilling, we may follow the thoughts of others with safety, retaining only those which appeal to us as worthy of preservation, discarding the false and unbeautiful as automatically as does the machine.

The fact that we read from a printed page sometimes gives a false authority to the thoughts expressed. We remember Rhinegelder's indignation, in Kipling's story, when he discovered that Yates had lied "in print." "Have a vigilant eye," says Milton, "how Bookes demeane themselves as well as men, and do sharpest justice on them as malefactors."

No one can dictate to another the selection of his literary diet. In fact, what one would select for himself today might easily vary materially in to-morrow's choice. The literary appetite is given us to guide the selection in response to the craving of the mind. If we read merely for the love of reading, rather than to supplement the lack of that for which that craving calls, we are charging our minds with immaterials at the expense of what we really need.

ENGLISH DISCOVERY OF OIL

The first boring for crude oil was inaugurated in England on Oct. 15 by Lord Hartington. The place chosen for the notable event was Hardstoft, near Chesterfield, on the fringe of the Derbyshire colliery area. War necessities and national dependence for oil on other countries, points out the special correspondent of The Times, have emphasized the need of securing a supply of petroleum from home sources. Now that the machinery has been started, 40 American drillers will soon carry out a promise made by their leader that if there is oil at Chesterfield they will get it. Drilling in the first place is for one well only, but operations on a much larger scale are contemplated. It is expected that oil will be met at various levels. The principal occurrence is looked for at depths between 2000-and 4000 feet, but it will take 6 months' boring on the work on the first boring to show whether oil in paying quantities can be raised.

The ceremony of starting the drilling machinery attracted a large company to the work erected around the shaft head. The company included Lord and Lady Hartington and Lord Cowdray.

Lord Cowdray said that the event marked the inauguration by the Government of what might prove to be a great national industry. They were out to secure near at hand what was of supreme importance to preserve our strength as a great ocean power, and what in addition would be a source of great wealth to the country. The importations of oil and its products into this country last year exceeded £36,000,000 in value. The need of oil clearly called for the definite testing of the ground by the drill.

"It is not a case for exaggerated hopes," Lord Cowdray continued, "but there can be no doubt that this experimental drilling, which in America would be known as 'wild-catting,' is more than justified by to-day's knowledge. It is however, impossible to forecast the quantity of oil which may exist half a mile or more below us. Oil deposits vary greatly in their extent and richness. The average production of the whole of the wells in the world probably does not exceed five tons per well per day. Some of the most prolific wells are giving as much as 7,000 tons per day. Thus there is a wide range of possibilities. When it is borne in mind that the world's production of oil is only 5 per cent. of its production of coal, we realize how essential it is to preserve this mineral for its proper and economic uses. For example, burning it under land boilers for the generation of steam is clearly wasteful. It should be conserved for internal combustion engines and for special purposes; but its use as fuel when coal is dear, or by steamers on distant voyages, may be considered legitimate

"The manner in which the officials have been worked in America should be a vital lesson to this country. The production of oil in the United States has increased during the last 30 years from an annual output of 44,000,000 tons to some 44,000,000 tons. The officials there of the Bureau of Mines are already greatly concerned as to where the oil of the future is to be obtained, as it is believed that the oil in that country will be exhausted within another 30 years. It was this knowledge which caused me to venture to insist as a condition precedent, before I gave to the country the result of my discoveries, that the government should take steps to enforce due care being taken in the drilling of the wells and to limit the number of wells that may be sunk.

(Continued on Page 4.)

LOGAN'S

The finest Overcoats and Suits that you can find

IF you want something really unusual in quality; if you care more for what it is than for what it costs; if the choicest fabrics made, the most careful workmanship, the most approved style, the really correct fit are your chief consideration, then you'd better see what we have.

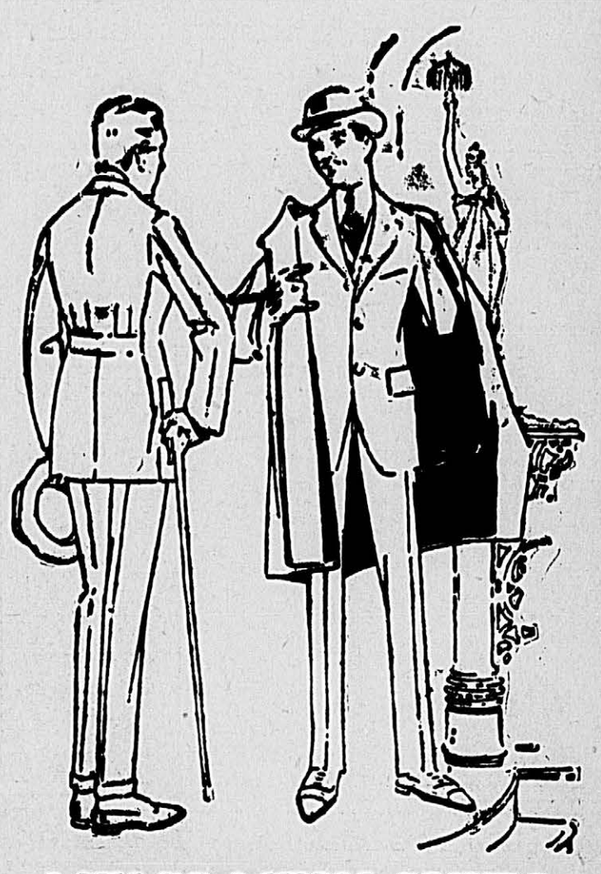
SUITS - - $30 to $50
OVERCOATS - $35 to $50

Ready for Service or Made-to-Measure

Special Orders Made-to-Measure at the same Price as Ready-for-Service Clothes.

Quality Clothes Shop
David Logan
Daisy Logan
142 Peel St. Over Child's. Montreal

Goodwin's LIMITED



MEN'S NEW SUITS

In all the latest styles. Plain garments for conservative men, form fitting and belted models for young men and neat belted models for youths.
The colors are: brown, blue, grey and dark green in stripe, check and heather mixtures in fine quality Canadian and English tweeds and worsteds.
All sizes 33 to 44.

Prices: $22.50; $24.50; $27.50; $30.00; $32.50 and $35.00.

—STREET FLOOR

Goodwin's LIMITED

A National Service Free

It is not generally known that The Financial Times' information bureau is at the service of the general investing public, besides that of the regular subscribers of the paper.

Holders of market securities may have at all times the opinion of the expert writers on the staff of The Financial Times, free of charge.

A stamped addressed envelope should accompany all enquiries, and, of course, the strictest confidence is maintained.

The following coupon will facilitate the enquiries and the replies:—

ENQUIRY COUPON

To the Editor, "Financial Times," P. O. Box 160, Montreal.

I (hold* think of purchasing the following securities.)

Please give me your opinion (free of charge) regarding same.

	Purchase Price
.....	.....
.....	.....

Name of Enquirer .....

Address .....

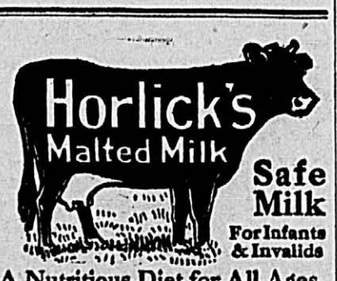
.....

.....

.....

T. Kelly Dickinson gives each enquiry his personal attention.

*—Cross out line not desired.



Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages.
Keep Horlick's Always on Hand
Quick Lunch; Home or Office.
Canada Food Board License No. 14-355.

Here are nine good reasons why you should buy

Semi-ready Clothes

And not a reason why you shouldn't

The price-in-the-pocket guarantees you a fair-worth price.

The physique type system guarantees you a perfect fitting garment.

The cloth is bought direct from the woollen mills that weave it.

Twenty years of continuous service and experience behind each garment.

Styles are designed that meet true artistic lines.

Inside tailoring that is as honest and open as daylight; good substantial linings do not hide lack of workmanship.

Every detail of the work is examined and every known defect is corrected at once.

Every yard of thread used in the pure wool cloth is of tested silk; each button-hole is perfect.

Semi-ready service does not stop with your cash paid; every sale has the purpose behind it of your continued patronage.

R. J. TOOKE STORES

Peel and St. Catherine Streets
St. James and St. Francois-Xavier.
St. Catherine and St. Christophe.
Young Men's Shop, 472 Guy Street.

Jaeger Pure Wool Sweater Coats

Light Weight V Neck Khaki and Grey, $7.50 and $8.50.
Medium Weight V Neck, Grey only, $9.50.
Brushed Wool with Roll Collar, in Green Heather, $16.50.
Camel Hair and Wool, Brushed and Plain, $11.50 to $17.50.
Knitted Wool Vests, in mixed colors of Blue, Grey, Brown.
Heather and Dark Grey, $7.50, $8.50 and $9.50.

At

Miltons Limited

Retail Selling Agents for JAEGER PURE WOOL

326 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST
(Opposite Goodwin's.)

HENRY BIRKS & SONS LIMITED

OFFICIAL McGILL JEWELLERY

STUDENTS are reminded that we regularly stock a wide variety of McGILL ENBLEMS in many styles. Our Jewellery manufacturing department is always glad to submit for consideration, prices and designs for any new pieces which may be required.

Sketches and quotations can be furnished for special Fraternal pins.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
LIMITED - PHILLIPS SQUARE

STUDENTS

Every Requisite of an Ideal Barber Shop is Found Here.

First—The most central and convenient Location in Montreal.
Second—A veritable model of Sanitation in every detail of equipment.
Third—Only barbers who have made an art of their craft find employment with me. That is my standing guarantee of satisfaction.
Fourth—The FINISHING these barbers are instructed to give is as important as the shave or hair-cut itself.
Fifth—Invariable courtesy, and I do not solicit your custom for everything on the calendar.

J. W. POTVIN - - - 163 Peel Street
COR. ST. CATHERINE. Under Tooke's.

QUIPS

UNCLE SALT BASIN—THE SOPH.

His clothes are loud, his hat is too, his tie is checkered green and blue—a fearful thing to see; he struts around and shoots the bull until our hearts with grief are full that such a thing should be. He looks about with baleful stare, and bids the freshies all beware of what he's going to do. Ah me, to think we once were thus, and thought that "Old McGill" meant us—I feel depressed, don't you?

He pulls his cap down o'er his eyes to make him look just like the guys he's viewed upon the screen; he smokes and chews and often swears, and haunts the billiard room upstairs and cries "the Frosh are green"; he knows the ropes from A to Z, and e'en where angels fear to tread he rushes in with glee. Oh, well, let's hope he'll have his day, and then when this has passed away, he'll be like you and me.

CASUAL CLARENCE.

He answers any question you like to put.

TO-DAY'S PERPETRATION.

Ques.—Why is a leaky boat like a Med. the morning after his class dinner?

Ans.—'Cuz it needs to be baled out.

SUMMON AN AMBULANCE!

For Wilhelm's chance of safety
I'd not give very much,
For since he's entered Holland
He's sure to get in Dutch.
—Joe Kerr.

PUTTY-EYED PERCIVAL SAYS

Before his abdication, the Kaiser appealed to his troops to back him up. Perhaps he realized that when it comes to backing up, you've got to hand it to that little old German army, all right.

POET SCORNER.

Kind-hearted and long-suffering readers, we have a treat in store for you. You have doubtless been apprised of the fact that the famous English poet and man of letters, Maurice Toomutch, is paying us a visit (during his temporary inability to indulge in any other form of payment) and has become intimately attached to McGill Daily—or at least a certain portion of its office furniture (dash it, we hadn't intended to mention that eraser).

Not to give you too great agony by keeping you longer in suspense, we wish to make announcement that this eminent person has consented after much urging to allow us to print in this column each week one sparkling star of wit, evolved from the tenuous nebulosities of his incomparable intellect—see the Nebular Hypothesis. The first unit of the constellation is reproduced below, and it will, we are convinced, meet with your clamorous approval—not, you understand, that it will make the slightest difference to us; we believe, with our confrere Tennyson (the well-known poet who flourished in the last century—Query; What did he flourish? Printer's proofs?) that because right is right, etc.

Fruition.

I.

Oh, there was a little plum
And it took to growing some
And it ripened in the sun and the moon.

II.

But I grieve to state, alas,
It came finally to pass
That this pretty little plum became a prune.

—Maurice Toomutch.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of Quips,
Somewhere in the McGill Union.

Sir,—I observe that your policy has from the inauguration of your ridiculous column been one of deliberate insult towards the R. V. C. Let me tell you that such a policy will only earn our contempt; we have learned how to turn the other cheek to your puerile attacks,

MAY I. WRIGHT,
R.V.C. '20.

Dear May,—Thanks for the warning, but we feel constrained to state that no amount of cheek, no matter in what quarter it be displayed, can deter us from following to the letter the motto we have set on high to be our guidance, "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

"QUIPS."
(Per Iva Payne.)

WHO

Were the two Donaldas who were noted on the corner of Guy and St. Catherine Streets in riding costume, on the twelfth?

WHO

Says that the day of Democracy is not at hand? How then can we account for the fact that Major General Kitto insists upon masquerading in a private's uniform?

WHO

Was the Sophia (feminine of Soph.) who was noted to be taking such a prominent part in Monday's celebrations, opposite the Hall? Yes, crushed strawberry is about the shade.

WHO

Was the Farmerette who did not raise her eyes to the students decorating the upper flats of the Hall as their float went past? There ain't no such animile.

WHO

Was the Fourth Year medical student who was seen on Sunday last with no less than three fair companions? We'll have to keep up the watch on the Rhine (he doesn't spell it that way) even though the war's over. We always knew his affection for his Alma Mater—but how about the Alma Soror?

WHO

Was the Arts '18 man who was carrying on the good work so nobly the same afternoon? Keep it up, Tom.

WHO

Is the member of R.V.C. '21 who takes her car so skilfully round the street corners to the infinite danger of innocent pedestrians?

WHO

Is the graduate of R.V.C. '18 who was observed to perambulate the street the other day with a cane—and a large bull-dog?

WHO

Taught her the art of whistling so daintily? And effectively, too.

WHO

Were the two members of R.V.C. '19 who proved so attractive to the canine specimen?

WHO

Was the Arts sophomore whose knightly fringe was forcibly removed by a vigilance committee with the help of a pair of scissors and some red, yellow and black ink?

WHO

Was the Med. who enjoyed acting as a male nurse during the late epidemic?

ENGLISH INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ART

A Permanent Exhibition of Modern British Works to be Held in London.

The Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Board of Education and with the advice of representative members of the Royal Society of Arts, the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, the Art Workers Guild, the Design and Industrial Association, and various persons and organizations connected with manufacture and commerce, has framed a scheme for the establishment of a British Institute of Industrial Art with the object of raising and maintaining the standard of design and workmanship of works and industrial art produced by British designers, craftsmen, and manufacturers, and of stimulating the demand for such works as reach a high standard of excellence.

The institute will be incorporated under the joint auspices of the Board of Trade as the department dealing with industry, and the Board of Education as the authority controlling the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the methods by which it is proposed to achieve its objects include:

(a) A permanent exhibition in London of modern British works selected as reaching a high standard of artistic craftmanship and manufacture. (b) A selling agency attached to this exhibition. (c) A purchase fund for securing for the State selected works of outstanding merit exhibited at the institute. (d) The establishment of machinery for bringing designers and art workers into closer touch with manufacturers, distributors and others. (e) The organisation of provincial and travelling exhibitions of a similar character, either directly or in co-operation with other organizations.

In addition to the governing body which will be responsible for the general management of the institute, it is proposed to constitute an independent selection committee consisting of persons of outstanding reputation and position in relation to design, craftsmanship and manufacture, and no works will be eligible for exhibition which have not been submitted to and approved by this committee.

It is intended that articles of craftsmanship not intended for multiplication and trade products mechanically produced shall both be eligible for exhibition provided that they comply with the conditions, including those relating to British design and workmanship, and reach the required standard. Probably there will be two sections of the exhibition for articles of craftmanship and trade products respectively.

It is not at present intended that the exhibition of the institute shall be actually opened until after the war, but all preparatory steps are being taken so as to avoid delay when peace has been restored. It is hoped that the exhibition will be permanently open to the public, except possibly on special days on which admission may be confined to duly accredited trade representatives on the lines of the British industries fairs. Arrangements will be made for the continual replacement of exhibits that are purchased or withdrawn. A substitute commission will be charged on sales effected through the institute. There is reason to hope that within a short period of years the institute may become self-supporting (except, of course, as regards the cost of purchasing for the nation selected works of outstanding merit). But it is necessary to provide for an adequate guarantee fund to insure the stability of the scheme, at least during its initial stages, and thus to enable a high standard to be rigorously maintained without regard to immediate financial necessities. The Board of Trade confidently hope that such a guarantee fund will be forthcoming.

The above scheme has been framed and will be worked in close co-operation with the council of the Royal Society of Arts, whose own scheme for the encouragement and co-ordination of the movements toward the development and improvement of industrial art includes as one of its objects the support of the proposed institute.

MEETING OF METALLURGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the Montreal Metallurgical Association, which was to have been held on Tuesday, October the 8th, will now be held on Tuesday, November the 19th, in the Macdonald Chemistry Building.

The subject for the evening will be a discussion on "The Heat Treatment of Steel."

It will be illustrated by lantern slides, and an experimental demonstration will be given on the critical point of steel.

W. E. GREGSON.

A letter has arrived at the "Daily" Office for W. E. Gregson. He may secure same by applying to the Hall Porter in the Union.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

An eminent astronomer was talking about the difficulties and intricacies which astronomy presents to the popular mind. "For instance," he said, "there is the story of the meteorite that fell on an Essex farm a year ago. It was a valuable meteorite, and the landlord claimed it at once. 'All minerals and metals on this land belong to me,' he said. 'That's in the lease.' But the tenant demurred. 'This meteorite,' he said, 'wasn't on the farm you must remember, when the lease was drawn up.' This was certainly a poser, but the landlord was equal to the occasion, for he promptly retorted, 'Well, then, I claim it as flying game.' But the tenant was ready for him. 'It's got neither wings nor feathers,' he said. 'Therefore as ground game it is mine.' How long they would have continued their argument I cannot say, for at that moment a revenue officer came up and proceeded to take possession of the meteorite. 'Because,' said he, 'it is an article introduced into this country without payment of duty.'"

AN ENTERTAINER

This is the Columbia Grafonola. Useful in the student's room, it is easy to carry about, substantial, beautiful in tone and lines, complete in every detail.

..Special Terms: With $10.00 worth of Records, the total cost is $80.00 All you need to do is to pay cash for the Records, and we will divide the balance, into small monthly payments.

See us about this outfit.

LAYTON BROS.,
Montreal's Leading Piano House.
550 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.
(Cor. Stanley).
Mason & Risch, Sherlock-Manning, and Layton Bros'. Pianos and Player Pianos.

VENUS PENCILS

Adaptable to all uses.
Get one and avoid confusion

Indestructible Point

VENUS PENCILS make writing a pleasure.

Considered by experts the fastest medium for shorthand.

Take down your lecture notes with a

Venus Pencil

For sale at all stationers.

American Lead Pencil Co.

LAFLEUR, MACDOUGALL, MACFARLANE & BARCLAY
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors
ROYAL TRUST BUILDING
Eug. Lafleur, K.C.; G. W. MacDougall, K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, K.C.; Gregor Barclay, William B Scott, Hon. Adrian K. Hugessen.

Foster, Place, Mann, McKinnon, Hackett & Mulvena
Advocates and Barristers,
TELEPHONES MAIN 4007-4008
G. G. Foster, K.C. C. G. Macicknnon, K.C.
J. E. Martin, K.C. J. T. Hackett
J. A. Mann, K.C. H. R. Mulvena
F. P. Brais.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
2 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL

McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Casgrain
Mitchell, Casgrain, McDougall, Creelman, Stairs & Casgrain
Royal Trust Building, St. James Street, Montreal.
V. E. Mitchell, K.C., D.C.L.
E. M. McDougall
G. S. Stairs
A. Chase-Casgrain, K.C.
J. J. Creelman
P. F. Casgrain, M.P.

DRINK GURD'S DRINKS

"They Satisfy"

Gurd's Ginger Ale.—The Basic Beverage upon the reputation of which the "House of Gurd" has been built to such large proportions.
Gurd's Caledonia Water—The Select Table Water.
Gurd's Dry Ginger Ale—The Selectest Success of the most Select Social Seasons.

Ask for Gurd's Drinks at "The Union," "The Club," "The Fraternity,"—and from "Your Home Purveyor."

STUDENTS OF OLD McGILL!

All the SUPPLIES You Require
Are Here at ECONOMY PRICES

Montreal Book Room, Limited
35 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Tel. Uptown 1092.

"RIGA"

PURGATIVE WATER
FOR CONSTIPATION

LOEW'S

WEEK OF NOV. 18TH—
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
in
"THE CLAW."
"FATTY" ARBUCKLE
in
"THE COOK."
and all Star Vaudeville.
ANDERSON & GOINES
in "The Ghost of a Coon."
LEONORE SIMONSON
in Musical Song Classic.
HOMER & DU BARD
in a Big Laugh.
ALBERT & ROGERS
"Just a Little Nonsense."
ALEXANDER BROS. & EVELYN
World's Greatest Ball Bouncers.

Continuous 1-11. Aft., 10-15c; Night, 15c-25c. Sats., Suns. and Holidays Night Prices Prevail.

IMPERIAL

TODAY
CHARLIE
CHAPLIN
In a Special
VICTORY LOAN
Picture, Don't Miss It!

"The Hun Within"

The First of Eight Special Paramount-Artcraft Plays to Delight Our Audience. This one portrays the true character of our Enemies and Allies in our own country, and presents an All-Star Cast, including

DOROTHY GISH
the little French street singer of "Hearts of the World", and
GEORGE FAWCETT

PATHE NEWS
And Other Interesting Short-Reel Subjects.

JOHN EIDDES
Canadian Tenor

Prescription Care!

Extreme care is exercised in filling, checking and re-checking of all prescriptions. Consequently our label on a prescription package guarantees the contents right in every way. This is very much to the advantage of the invalid's state.

Tansey's Pharmacy
278 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST.
Phones: Up. 942—5159.

REID'S

College Haberdashery

342 St. Catherine W.
(Opposite Victoria St.)

Let George do it. Let him fit you out with classy Shirts, Ties, Collars, Socks, Gloves, and all student accessories.

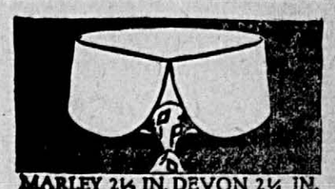
McGILL SWEATERS OUR SPECIALTY

The price ticket tells the cost of haberdashery. The mirror shows appearance. But time alone decides value.

For nearly 20 years REID'S have proven themselves the VALUE-First Haberdashers.

REID'S
Right near the University

Capitol Dairy Lunch
234 Main Street
Near Dorchester
Cleanliness, Quick Service, Pure Food, is our Motto.
Very Convenient for Students going to General Hospital.



MARLEY 2½ IN. DEVON 2¼ IN.
ARROW COLLARS
CLUETT PEABODY & CO., of Canada, Limited

FRESHMEN and other STUDENTS

Come Right to

THE UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE

43 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE

For Your

Text Books and Supplies

Note the Address: 43 McGILL COLLEGE AVE.

Wm. Notman & Son

CLASS PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Medicine, Arts, Science, Law, Macdonald College and Co-operative Theological Colleges. **1918**

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS

471 UNION AVENUE

McDOUGALL & COWANS

MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

STOCK BROKERS

Private Wires to New York, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, St. John and Halifax.
Quebec Branch: 116 Mountain Hill
Ottawa Branch: Union Bank Bldg., Sparks Street
Winnipeg: 438 Main Street
St. John: 58 Prince William Street.
Halifax: 185 Hollis Street.

93-95 West Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Discounts on Leather Goods to Students

Lamontagne Limited

Balmoral Block

388 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST. MONTREAL, Can. (Near McGill Street)

Branch: 413 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST

DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED

"Dominion" and *"Springhill"* BITUMINOUS STEAM and GAS COALS

GENERAL SALES OFFICE

112 St. James St. Montreal

J. Penrose Anglin, B.Sc., President. Conrad D. Harrington, B.Sc. Managing Director.

ANGLIN'S LIMITED

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

65 VICTORIA STREET MONTREAL Uptown 2640

We make a specialty of carrying out large construction works on the most modern and approved basis, viz :—Guaranteed cost plus fixed sum of remuneration.

Call or write for particulars.

Future Draftmen and Engineers

All your supplies can be secured at—

THE ART EMPORIUM

23 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

(Right near the College).

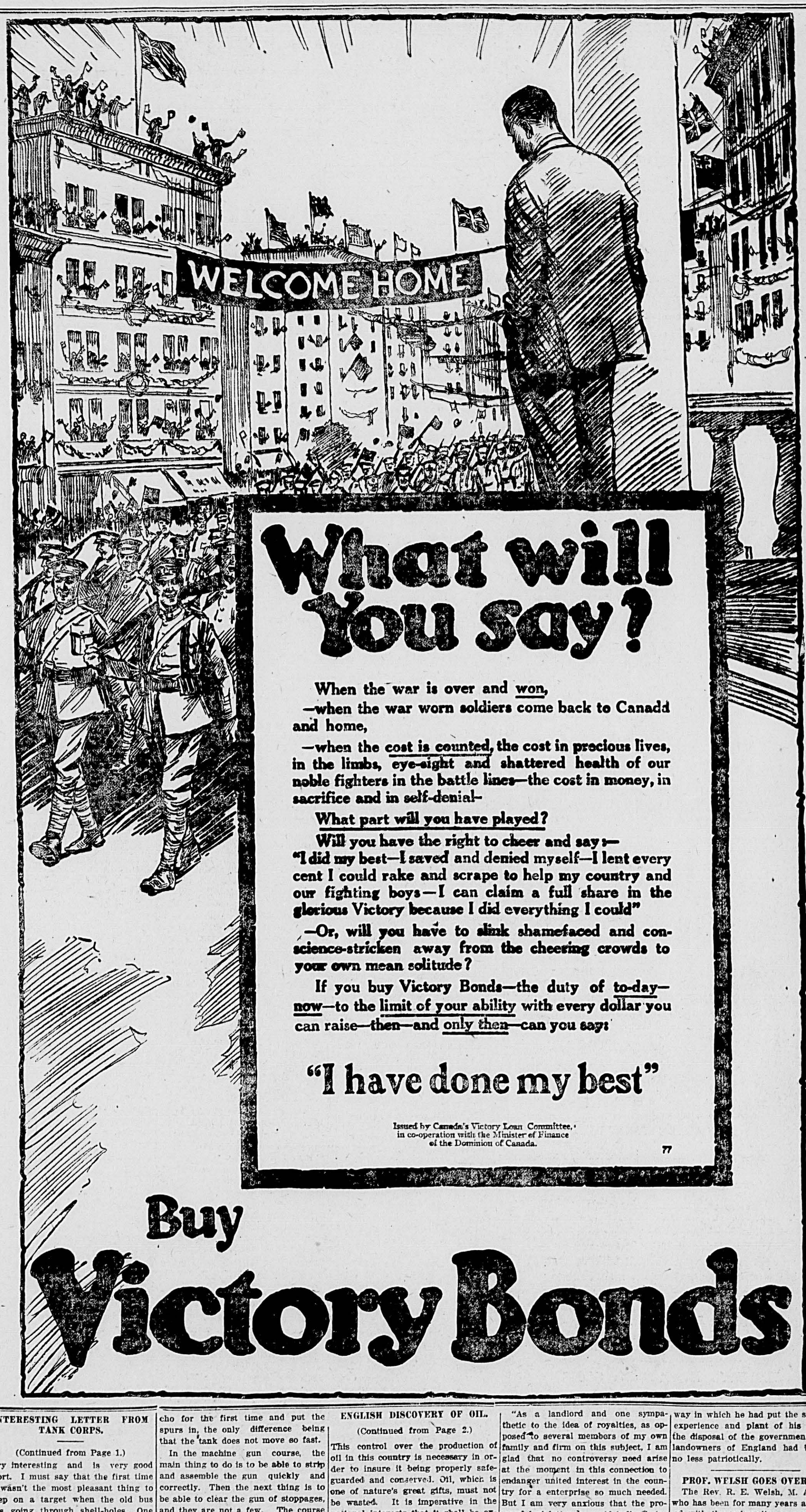
THE WATCH OF QUALITY

Our stocks contain Bracelet and Wrist Watches at prices, within the range of all and the same guarantee of quality is extended on the cheapest model as in the most expensive.

MAPPIN & WEBB

CANADA LIMITED.

353 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST, - - - Montreal, Que.



What will You say?

When the war is over and won,

—when the war worn soldiers come back to Canadd and home,

—when the cost is counted, the cost in precious lives, in the limbs, eye-sight and shattered health of our noble fighters in the battle lines—the cost in money, in sacrifice and in self-denial-

What part will you have played?

Will you have the right to cheer and say:—

"I did my best—I saved and denied myself—I lent every cent I could rake and scrape to help my country and our fighting boys—I can claim a full share in the glorious Victory because I did everything I could"

—Or, will you have to slink shamefaced and conscience-stricken away from the cheering crowds to your own mean solitude?

If you buy Victory Bonds—the duty of to-day—now—to the limit of your ability with every dollar you can raise—then—and only then—can you say:

"I have done my best"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee, in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

77

Buy Victory Bonds

INTERESTING LETTER FROM TANK CORPS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

very interesting and is very good sport. I must say that the first time it wasn't the most pleasant thing to keep on a target when the old bus was going through shell-holes. One second you are almost standing on your head, and in another you are knocked flat when the creature comes to a sudden stop, as it does very often when going over rough ground. The sensation which one has when making his first trip in a tank is rather queer and hard to describe. The only thing I can compare it to is that which you have when you get on a bucking bronco for the first time and put the spurs in, the only difference being that the tank does not move so fast.

In the machine gun course, the main thing to do is to be able to strip and assemble the gun quickly and correctly. Then the next thing is to be able to clear the gun of stoppages, and they are not a few. The course which ranks second in importance is the tank course. It lasts about five weeks, and is divided into four parts called, compass, tank school, driving and minor repair school. I don't know very much about this course as I have not started it yet, but will tell you about it later.

Yours,

J. W. SMITH.

ENGLISH DISCOVERY OF OIL.

(Continued from Page 2.)

This control over the production of oil in this country is necessary in order to insure it being properly safeguarded and conserved. Oil, which is one of nature's great gifts, must not be wasted. It is imperative in the national interests that it shall be extracted from the earth with all possible care, and that all losses in doing so may be minimized to the utmost. The Petroleum Bill, when it becomes law, will give the government the requisite authority to act as a beneficial caretaker. The question of the ownership of the oil is not affected by the pending legislation. That right remains as it is.

"As a landlord and one sympathetic to the idea of royalties, as opposed to several members of my own family and firm on this subject, I am glad that no controversy need arise at the moment in this connection to endanger united interest in the country for a enterprise so much needed. But I am very anxious that the proposed legislation to avoid indiscriminate boring shall pass, because while, in one sense, it restricts the landlord, in preventing him from drilling, it protects him from the obvious risk that his neighbor might drill and steal his oil."

Lord Hartington, before setting the well going, said that their thanks were due to Lord Cowdray for the way in which he had put the skill at experience and plant of his firm at the disposal of the government. The landowners of England had behaved no less patriotically.

PROF. WELSH GOES OVERSEAS

The Rev. R. E. Welsh, M. A., D.D., who has been for many years associated with the university as a professor in the Presbyterian College, has recently proceeded overseas to accept a chair in the Khaki University. Prof. Welsh was at one time acting principal of the Presbyterian College and will be a great loss to the students.

Only recently a book was contributed by him to the Canadian Society of Religious Literature, entitled "Classics of the soul."